

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Proposed Appropriation Language

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, [~~\$9,000,000~~] *\$10,000,000*, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account", subject to the same terms and conditions. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	8,927	9,000	10,000	1,000

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

Overview

As authorized by Section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2671), the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) account is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals; travel and representational expenses; confidential payments; urgent medical and travel expenses related to natural disasters or terrorist incidents; and other authorized activities that further the realization of foreign policy objectives. The EDCS account also is used for the payment of rewards for information related to international terrorism, narcotics related activities, and war crimes tribunals for the former Yugoslavia, Bosnia, Croatia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone as authorized by Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) as amended, and by Section 102 of Public Law 105-323, as amended by Public Law 106-277. Funds appropriated for these purposes are authorized to remain available until expended.

Program Description

Recent events including the evacuation of Lebanon, the Tsunami in Southeast Asia, the war in Iraq, the events of September 11, 2001, the SARS epidemic and the potential outbreak of Avian Influenza, the bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and the U.S. Missions in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and Islamabad, Pakistan underscore the continuing need for a funding source from which extraordinary expenditures can be made on a timely basis to further and protect United States interests abroad. The EDCS appropriation provides funds for evacuations and other unforeseen emergencies and for rewards related to international terrorism, narcotics related activities, and war crimes.

The Department established crisis response teams that are familiar with local language, laws, customs, and personalities, to work with embassy staff in handling all aspects of a major terrorist-related disaster. These teams are trained in crisis management, emergency medical assistance, forensics capabilities, and bereavement techniques, and the personnel are well versed in all aspects of Department of State operations (e.g., the Citizens Emergency Center in the Bureau of Consular Affairs). The cost to dispatch these emergency “fly-away” teams equipped with medical provisions, equipment and supplies, satellite phones, laptop computers, facsimiles, and portable two-way radios is borne by the EDCS appropriation.

Justification of Request

The FY 2010 request of \$10 million will allow the Department to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including the safe and immediate evacuation of U.S. government personnel, private citizens and their families in times of strife, terrorism, natural disaster, or the threat of a pandemic influenza outbreak, as well as other activities vital to the successful execution of U.S. foreign policy goals, such as the escalating costs of a higher volume of investigations and apprehension of groups or individuals involved in fraudulent issuance of U.S. passports and visas, and the anticipated increase in representational activities in 2010 due to preparations for the United States hosting of the 2011 G-8 Summit and the 2011 APEC Ministerial. In addition, it will provide necessary funding to cover costs of foreign dignitaries’ lodging, meals, and representation expenses during all official visits due to the expected closure of Blair House for renovation.

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The FY 2010 request of \$10 million will also allow the Department to provide for the payment of rewards for information on international terrorism, narcotics trafficking and war crimes, as well as to provide for the expansion of publicity efforts. The Department anticipates that the momentum generated by the successful terrorism campaigns in Southeast Asia may result in the arrests of key terrorists from the Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf Group and the Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist group in the near future. The FY 2010 request includes \$1 million that may be transferred and merged with the Repatriation Loans Program Account.

Evacuations and Other Activities

Evacuation-related demands faced by the State Department, including the massive evacuation of American citizens from Lebanon in 2006 and those related to the tsunami in Southeast Asia in 2005 have dramatically increased and emphasized the unpredictability of this EDCS appropriation component. In 2008, evacuations due to civil unrest occurred in Tblisi, Georgia; La Paz, Bolivia; N'djamena, Chad; Belgrade, Serbia; Yaounde, Cameroon; Sanaa, Yemen; and Kisumu, Kenya. Evacuations due to natural disaster occurred in Rangoon, Burma; Nassau, Bahamas; and Havana, Cuba.

Additionally, the EDCS appropriation funds certain activities relating to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities generally take place in connection with the U.S. hosting of U.S. Government-sponsored conferences (such as the United Nations and OAS General Assembly), visits by foreign dignitaries, and official overseas travel by high-level members of the U.S. Government, including Members of Congress and prominent public sector delegates. Transformational diplomacy and Muslim outreach programs have contributed to a major increase in representational activity. The EDCS account also provides funding in support of confidential investigations conducted to counteract passport and visa fraud.

Demands on this account, although unpredictable, are heavily influenced by evacuations that may occur as a result from natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest.

Terrorism, Narcotics, and War Crimes Rewards Program

As of April 09, there are approximately \$679.5 million in standing reward offers in the Terrorism, Narcotics-related, and War Crimes Rewards programs:

- \$381 million for cases concerning terrorist acts;
- \$193.5 million for cases concerning narcotics traffickers; and
- \$105 million for cases concerning war crimes.

Rewards for Justice publicity campaigns have focused on High Value Targets in Iraq and elsewhere, as well as prominent Al-Qaeda terrorists, such as Usama bin Ladin and Ayman al-Zawahiri, with rewards of up to \$25 million each. The Department has undertaken several aggressive publicity campaigns seeking information regarding terrorist acts against U.S. persons or U.S. property. These media efforts include public service announcements in print, by telecommunications, and on the Internet. The success of these media campaigns has, in recent years, led to reward programs covering narcotics-related matters and war criminals in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

There are standing reward offers that cover numerous terrorist incidents, including the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; the Bwindi Park murders in Uganda in 1999; the United Texas Petroleum (UTP) murders in 1997; U.S. Consulate murders in Karachi in 1995 and 2002; the murder of Wall Street journalist Daniel Pearl in 2002; the Embassy Islamabad killings; the bombings of the USS Cole in 2000; the World Trade Center bombing in 1993; the bombing of U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam in 1998; the attack on the U.S. Marine Barracks in Beirut in 1983; the bombing of the Khobar Towers in 1996; the attack on an American diplomatic convoy in Gaza in 2003; the bombings in Bali, Indonesia in 2002; and the attack on Saudi residential compounds in 2004. The Secretary of State has approved reward offers for the location and/or arrest of key leaders of the terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) who were behind the Bali bombings and are believed to be planning further attacks in Southeast Asia. There are also standing reward offers for the arrest or conviction of Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) members who were responsible for the kidnapping of three Americans in 2001. Given the momentum of the counter-terrorism campaign in the Philippines, it is very likely that many of these key terrorists from ASG and JI will be brought to justice in the near future. There are also standing reward offers for several members of the former regime of Saddam Hussein; the arrest or conviction of

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Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) kidnappers in Colombia; the arrest and/or conviction of major international drug lords; and the arrest of war criminals in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Emergency Evacuations & Other Activities	3,289	6,000	7,000	1,000
International Terrorism, Narcotics & War Crimes Rewards	5,638	3,000	3,000	0
Total	8,927	9,000	10,000	1,000

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
9100 Unvouchered	8,927	9,000	10,000	1,000
Total	8,927	9,000	10,000	1,000